

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*Resolved*, That since the Chief Medical and Surgical Department of the Veterans' Administration, Washington, D.C., does not feel that they want to recommend to the Veterans' Administration, Administrators favorable, to reactivate Castle Point Veterans' Hospital, to its full capacity for general medical and surgical hospital; be it further

*Resolved*, That since a conference with Dr. William S. Middleton, held at Castle Point Hospital on Thursday, April 9, 1959, facts have been presented to him by various leaders of the veteran organizations, civic, fraternal, chamber of commerce, city of Beacon, N.Y., officials, and Dutchess County Board of Supervisors officials, and other officials, including the Dutchess County veterans agency, and New York State veterans affairs counsellors, without any immediate results to the reactivation of the Castle Point Veterans' Hospital, a copy of recommendations made to him attached, as part of this resolution; be it further

*Resolved*, That since there is a waiting list of such cases in the Albany Veterans Hospital of 121, as of April 9, 1959, New York City Hospital of 80, Castle Point Veterans Hospital of 3, a total of 204 patients waiting for hospitalization, also there are number of admitted cases at these hospitals that are not included in this waiting list, however patients must wait for beds from 1 to 3 weeks, in which case the waiting list is much larger than appears on the record; be it further

*Resolved*, That there is now a 1,800 waiting list of NP cases at Montrose Veterans Hospital, and at Northport VA Hospital with a bed load capacity of 1,000, as of April 9, 1959, there has been a bed load of 2,300, or overcrowding of NP cases by 1,300; be it further

*Resolved*, That there are at present NP cases at the Montrose and Northport Veterans Hospital, with minimum NP sickness, although these same NP cases in need of more general medical treatment, than NP treatment, which could be treated at the Castle Point VA Hospital; be it further

*Resolved*, That the remodernization with the three empty buildings at Castle Point VA Hospital, could be accomplished with a minimum of \$500,000 and a maximum of \$750,000; be it further

*Resolved*, That this Castle Point VA Hospital could immediately accept and treat general medical and surgical cases up to a total of 350 bed patients with the TB cases, if approval came from the Veterans' Administration; be it further

*Resolved*, That as an economical measure, the cost per diem per patient would decrease, if reactivated to its full capacity, concurred to by Dr. William S. Middleton; be it further

*Resolved*, That there has been an authorization made by the President, and Congress, to the Veterans' Administration, of remodernization of Castle Point VA Hospital on September 1957, in the amount of \$3 million and as of July 1, 1958, the recommendation for the remodernization program for Castle Point VA Hospital still in existence, when a few months later a cutback of 40 TB beds, and 10 general medical and surgical cases, or a total of 50 beds was ordered to take effect as of July 1, 1959, with an additional 50 beds on July 1, 1960; be it further

*Resolved*, That the Chief Medical and Surgical Department had recommended to the Veterans' Administration, the approval of the remodernization of the Castle Point VA Hospital, in the amount of \$3,100,000 on September 1957, and July 1, 1958, however only a few months later ordered the cutback, and do not find it fit to recommend the reconversion to general medical and surgical treatments; be it further

*Resolved*, That the cost of the remodernization program including the remodernization of the three empty buildings at this VA Hospital, to its full bed capacity of 600 bed patients, would cost, and could be remodernized for 25 percent of the original appropriation, thus saving of \$2,500,000 of the original appropriation, and could be reactivated to its full capacity with a little increase of additional personnel; however, the per diem, per patient would cost less; be it further

*Resolved*, That there are 20 counties in the Albany VA hospital area, or approximately a little more than one-third of the New York State Counties, handling general medical and surgical cases, and which includes 6 counties which want their patients to go to Castle Point VA Hospital, and are forced to be admitted, due to the fact, that Castle Point VA hospital has been known as a TB hospital; be it further

*Resolved*, That patients from Rockland, Sullivan, and the most populated area (Westchester County) must be sent to New York City VA Hospital, same condition as Albany VA Hospital; be it further

*Resolved*, That since the Veterans' Administration did not make known, to the General Public, and mostly to the counties involved, that the general medical and surgical cases could be referred to Castle Point VA Hospital, the Veterans' Administration is fully responsible for the small waiting list at Castle Point VA hospital, as very few organizations, their service officers, their rehabilitation officers, were only sending TB cases to Castle Point VA Hospital; be it further

*Resolved*, That these nine counties have over 200,000 veterans, in a fast-growing area, with the International Machines Corp. being constructed and added to this community, in the city of Poughkeepsie, and Kingston, N.Y., with a personnel of 17,000, approximately, also 3 large new State Institutions built only recently with added personnel, thus increasing the veteran population, where only a few miles away a new 800-unit housing development will begin, practically behind the hospital; be it further

*Resolved*, That since there are over 300 patients at Mount McGregor Hospital, which is being kept active by New York State to rehabilitate veterans after they are discharged from veterans hospital, and several times, the New York State was to closed this rehabilitation center, and which also is this year being considered by the New York State, there is a very serious problem, in this area, the southeastern part of New York State, as there are right now 504 veterans sick, needy, and afflicted, besides those admitted to the veterans hospital in Albany, and New York VA hospital, which are not considered a waiting list, but who are awaiting to enter the hospital, but must wait 1 to 3 weeks; be it further

*Resolved*, That the transportation problem of coming to and from Castle Point VA Hospital, is much more economical, easy access, to the members of the family of the

needy, sick, and afflicted veteran, and it has been conceded by Dr. William S. Middleton, that more frequent visits from the family helps greatly to restore the health much more sooner to such a veteran; be it further

*Resolved*, That since Dr. William S. Middleton, has taken a stand, that the 504 waiting list in this area, plus the admitted cases, is not alarming to him, however this is a very serious situation in this area, and since it does involve the counties of Greene, Ulster, Orange, Delaware, Rockland, Sullivan, Dutchess, Putnam (most populated area), Westchester, and northern Bronx, or the largest population or populated area in the United States, which also means, the largest taxpaying population in the United States; be it further

*Resolved*, That a recommendation has been submitted to Dr. William S. Middleton, to authorize the use of the hospital for the following type of medical care and a general hospital, at the Castle Point, VA Hospital:

(a) When TB bed load drops that the increase and bed conversion to other type of medical and mental cases be authorized,

(b) That the six wards to be used for TB-general medical-surgical type patients—using wings "D" and "E",

(c) Three buildings, now empty to be used to: (1) Help alleviate overload at Northport Veterans Hospital with long-term non-dangerous cases; (2) to help out large waiting list at Montrose VA Hospital with same type of patients; (3) that the biggest problem in Veterans' Administration is the old aging veteran requiring longer periods of medical care and rehabilitation—that consideration be given to institute an all-out study type program for these veterans using these existing buildings; be it further

*Resolved*, That there will be a increase of veteran patient as these veterans grow older; be it further

*Resolved*, That since warehousing of mentally sick veterans is not encouraged, however there are many of the so-called mentally sick, that need minimum of treatment for such illness, but do not require medical and surgical treatment, therefore such patients could be treated at the Castle Point Hospital: Therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That proper legislation be introduced by the Congress of the United States in the House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate, and made into law, to reactivate Castle Point VA Hospital to its full capacity of 600 beds, with proper number of hospital personnel, staff, also that proper appropriation be made for the increase of personnel, patients and staff for the increase of bed patients, also an appropriation to remodernize the hospital and also the three empty hospital buildings, which will amount to \$750,000, so that full reactivation of this hospital be made immediately.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. FULBRIGHT, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, without amendment:

S. 455. A bill to provide for the appointment of an assistant to the Secretary of State to assure joint policy and planning and equitable budgeting of exchange of persons, programs, and administrative cooperation between staffs engaged in carrying out such programs (Rept. No. 188); and

April 15

H. Con. Res. 34. Concurrent resolution favoring the meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Parliamentary Conference for 1959 in Washington, D.C. (Rept. No. 189).

By Mr. HENNINGS, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, without amendment:

H.J. Res. 301. Joint resolution providing for printing copies of "Cannon's Procedure in the House of Representatives"; and

S. Res. 100. Resolution to extend time for report on S. Res. 318 of the 85th Congress relative to preservation and display of Senate documents and records.

By Mr. HENNINGS, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, with additional amendments:

S. Res. 48. Resolution establishing a committee to study the matter of the development and coordination of water resources (Rept. No. 190).

**PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF CERTAIN HEARINGS ON TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS IN WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA**

Mr. HENNINGS, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, reported an original concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 22) to print additional copies

of certain hearings on transportation problems in Maryland, Virginia, and the Washington metropolitan area, which was placed on the calendar, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That there be printed for the use of the Joint Committee on Washington Metropolitan Problems, one thousand additional copies of the hearings held during the Eighty-fifth Congress entitled, "Transportation Problems in Maryland, Virginia, and the Washington Metropolitan Area."

**MARY CUNNINGHAM**

Mr. HENNINGS, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 104) to pay a gratuity to Mary Cunningham, which was placed on the calendar, as follows:

*Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay, from the contingent fund of the Senate, to Mary Cunningham, sister of Henry Patrick Kiley, an employee of the Senate at the time of his death, a sum equal to one year's compensation at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.*

**REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON REDUCTION OF NONESSENTIAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES—CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT IN EXECUTIVE BRANCH**

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, as chairman of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, I submit a report on Federal employment and pay for the month of February 1959. In accordance with the practice of several years' standing, I ask unanimous consent to have the report printed in the RECORD, together with a statement by me.

There being no objection, the report and statement were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

**FEDERAL PERSONNEL IN EXECUTIVE BRANCH, FEBRUARY 1959 AND JANUARY 1959, AND PAY, JANUARY 1959 AND DECEMBER 1958**

**PERSONNEL AND PAY SUMMARY**

(See table I)

Information in monthly personnel reports for February 1959 submitted to the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures is summarized as follows:

Total and major categories	Civilian personnel in executive branch			Payroll (in thousands) in executive branch		
	In February, numbered—	In January, numbered—	Increase (+) or decrease (—)	In January was—	In December was—	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	2,835,224	2,337,820	-2,596	\$1,068,140	\$1,131,471	-\$63,331
Agencies exclusive of Department of Defense.....	1,257,055	1,253,818	+3,237	572,481	624,617	-\$52,136
Department of Defense.....	1,078,109	1,084,002	-5,883	495,659	500,854	-11,195
Inside continental United States.....	2,152,494	2,154,657	-2,163	.....	.....	.....
Outside continental United States.....	182,730	183,163	-433	.....	.....	.....
Industrial employment.....	565,302	569,395	-4,033	.....	.....	.....
Foreign nationals.....	195,416	197,073	-1,657	23,783	25,007	-1,224

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of foreign nationals shown in the last line of this summary.

<sup>2</sup> Subject to revision.

<sup>3</sup> Revised on basis of later information.

Table I, below, breaks down the above figures on employment and pay by agencies.

Table II breaks down the above employment figures to show the number inside continental United States by agencies.

Table III breaks down the above employment figures to show the number outside continental United States by agencies.

Table IV breaks down the above employ-

ment figures to show the number in industrial-type activities by agencies.

Table V shows foreign nationals by agencies not included in tables I, II, III, and IV.

TABLE I.—Consolidated table of Federal personnel inside and outside continental United States employed by the executive agencies during February 1959, and comparison with January 1959, and pay for January 1959, and comparison with December 1958

Department or agency	Personnel				Pay (in thousands)			
	February	January	Increase	Decrease	January	December	Increase	Decrease
Executive departments (except Department of Defense):								
Agriculture.....	83,561	83,573	12	.....	\$35,039	\$37,720	.....	\$2,081
Commerce <sup>1</sup> .....	30,564	30,147	417	.....	14,412	15,143	.....	731
Health, Education, and Welfare.....	57,604	57,494	110	.....	26,239	27,301	.....	1,032
Interior.....	49,255	49,210	45	.....	24,248	24,894	.....	646
Justice.....	30,028	30,174	146	.....	17,071	17,842	.....	771
Labor.....	5,854	5,805	49	.....	3,169	3,150	.....	19
Post Office.....	541,907	542,551	644	.....	249,140	287,428	.....	38,293
State <sup>2</sup> .....	35,345	35,261	84	.....	14,588	16,063	.....	1,475
Treasury.....	78,717	76,123	2,594	.....	38,019	39,421	.....	1,402
Executive Office of the President:								
White House Office.....	400	402	2	.....	254	260	.....	6
Bureau of the Budget.....	425	423	-2	.....	326	343	.....	17
Council of Economic Advisers.....	30	34	4	.....	33	30	.....	3
Executive Mansion and Grounds.....	73	72	1	.....	34	28	.....	2
National Security Council <sup>3</sup> .....	62	62	.....	.....	41	43	.....	2
Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization.....	1,654	1,650	4	.....	1,034	1,083	.....	49
President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization.....	6	6	.....	.....	4	5	.....	1
President's Committee on Fund Raising Within the Federal Service.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....
Independent agencies:								
Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
American Battle Monuments Commission.....	511	511	.....	.....	87	90	.....	3
Atomic Energy Commission.....	6,715	6,760	45	.....	4,259	4,440	.....	181
Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.....	605	607	2	.....	364	361	.....	3
Boston National Historic Site Commission.....	3	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Career Executive Board.....	4	3	1	.....	1	1	.....	1

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE I.—Consolidated table of Federal personnel inside and outside continental United States employed by the executive agencies during February 1959, and comparison with January 1959, and comparison with December 1958—Continued

Department or agency	Personnel				Pay (in thousands)			
	February	January	Increase	Decrease	January	December	Increase	Decrease
Independent agencies—Continued								
Civil Aeronautics Board	680	682	4		\$442	\$461		\$19
Civil Service Commission	3,876	3,887		11	2,022	2,120		98
Civil War Centennial Commission	6	6			4	4		
Commission of Fine Arts	4	4			3	3		
Commission on Civil Rights	59	69			38	39		1
Development Loan Fund	65	62	3		48	41	\$7	
Export-Import Bank of Washington	225	225			152	126	17	
Farm Credit Administration	849	854		5	502	511		9
Federal Aviation Agency	31,006	30,210	785		17,225	17,376		151
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review	7	7			4	4		
Federal Communications Commission	1,231	1,231			743	775		32
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	1,231	1,229	2		698	737		39
Federal Home Loan Bank Board	942	938	4		528	547		19
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	336	338		2	282	270	12	
Federal Power Commission	802	790	12		485	493		8
Federal Trade Commission	721	724			471	490		19
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	75	76		1	54	56		2
General Accounting Office	5,209	5,221		12	2,792	2,921		129
General Services Administration	27,064	28,059		95	11,746	11,978		232
Government Contract Committee	28	26	2		14	16		1
Government Printing Office	6,497	6,473	24		3,259	3,318		59
Housing and Home Finance Agency	10,944	10,986		12	5,917	6,197		230
Hudson-Champlain Celebration Commission	3	3			1	1		
Indian Claims Commission	17	17			16	10	6	
Interstate Commerce Commission	2,249	2,230	13		1,317	1,368		51
Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission	8	8			5	5		
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	8,534	8,450	84		5,120	5,243		123
National Capital Housing Authority	299	295	4		123	126		3
National Capital Planning Commission	31	30	1		20	22		
National Gallery of Art	316	318	2		122	131		9
National Labor Relations Board	1,413	1,395	18		898	934		36
National Mediation Board	114	118	4		88	80	8	
National Science Foundation	482	416	66		240	218		
Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission	11	10	1		1	1		
Panama Canal	14,075	14,112		37	3,924	4,014		90
Railroad Retirement Board	2,348	2,375		27	1,109	1,135		26
Renegotiation Board	314	315	1		224	242		18
St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation	149	153		4	79	97		18
Securities and Exchange Commission	920	913	13		553	575		22
Selective Service System	6,394	6,394			1,780	1,888		58
Small Business Administration	1,788	1,742	46		992	1,067		75
Smithsonian Institution	1,007	988	14		446	460		14
Soldiers' Home	1,003	1,002	1		298	299		1
South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida Water Study Commission	8	6	2		1			
Subversive Activities Control Board	32	32			26	26		
Tariff Commission	223	222	1		146	152		6
Tax Court of the United States	150	153		3	105	104	1	
Tennessee Valley Authority	14,951	14,931	20		7,998	8,131		133
Texas Water Study Commission	11	8	3		2		2	
Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission	2	2			2	2		
U.S. Information Agency	10,737	10,750		13	3,636	3,870		234
Veterans' Administration	172,387	172,430		63	66,708	70,234		3,528
Virgin Islands Corporation	1,002	1,055	53		106	90	10	
Total, excluding Department of Defense	1,267,056	1,253,818	4,440	1,203	572,481	624,617	124	52,260
Not change, excluding Department of Defense			3,237				52,136	
Department of Defense:								
Office of Secretary of Defense	1,701	1,687	14		1,128	1,208		80
Department of the Army	405,402	407,214			7,185,584	4,186,193		609
Department of the Navy	355,887	359,012			3,155	169,163	175,010	5,847
Department of the Air Force	315,209	316,089			880	139,784	144,443	4,659
Total, Department of Defense	1,078,169	1,084,002	14	5,847	495,659	508,854		11,195
Net decrease, Department of Defense			5,833				11,195	
Grand total, including Department of Defense	2,336,224	2,337,820	4,454	7,060	1,068,140	1,131,471	124	63,455
Net decrease, including Department of Defense			2,596				63,331	

<sup>1</sup> February figure includes 213 seamen on the rolls of the Maritime Administration and their pay.

<sup>2</sup> Includes pay of temporary Christmas employees.

<sup>3</sup> February figure includes 12,880 employees of the International Cooperation Administration as compared with 12,817 in January, and their pay. Those ICA figures include employees who are paid from foreign currencies by deposited foreign

governments in a trust fund for this purpose. The February figure includes 2,036 of these trust fund employees and the January figure include 2,036.

<sup>4</sup> Revised on the basis of later information.

<sup>5</sup> Exclusive of personnel and pay of the Central Intelligence Agency.

<sup>6</sup> Includes 3 employees of the Federal Facilities Corporation.

<sup>7</sup> Subject to revision.

TABLE II.—Federal personnel inside continental United States employed by the executive agencies during February 1959, and comparison with January 1959

Department or agency	February	January	Increase	Decrease	Department or agency	February	January	Increase	Decrease
Executive departments (except Department of Defense):					Executive Office of the President:				
Agriculture	82,348	82,357		9	White House Office	400	402		2
Commerce	29,972	29,546	426		Bureau of the Budget	425	423	2	
Health, Education, and Welfare	57,088	56,971	117		Council of Economic Advisors	30	34		4
Interior	48,624	48,601	23		Executive Mansion and Grounds	73	72	1	
Justice	29,668	29,820		152	National Security Council	62	62		
Labor	5,769	5,708	61		Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization	1,654	1,650	4	
Post Office	539,873	540,570		697	President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization	6	6		
State	8,767	8,724	43		President's Committee on Fund Raising	4	4		
Treasury	77,828	75,246	2,582		Within the Federal Service				

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE II.—Federal personnel inside continental United States employed by the executive agencies during February 1959, and comparison with January 1959—Continued

Department or agency	February	January	Increase	Decrease	Department or agency	February	January	Increase	Decrease					
Independent agencies:														
Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission	2	2			National Science Foundation	482	416	66	-----					
American Battle Monuments Commission	14	14			Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission	11	10	1	10					
Atomic Energy Commission	6,683	6,727	44		Panama Canal	390	406		27					
Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System	605	607	2		Railroad Retirement Board	2,348	2,375		1					
Board of National Historic Sites Commission	3	3			Renegotiation Board	314	315		4					
Carrier Executive Board	4	3	1		St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation	149	153		4					
Civil Aeronautics Board	686	682	4		Securities and Exchange Commission	926	913	13	-----					
Civil Service Commission	3,866	3,878	12		Selective Service System	6,215	6,215		-----					
Civil War Centennial Commission	6	0			Small Business Administration	1,763	1,719	44	-----					
Commission on Fine Arts	4	4			Smithsonian Institution	991	977	14	-----					
Commission on Civil Rights	59	59			Soldiers' Home	1,003	1,002	1	-----					
Development Loan Fund	65	62	3		South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida Water Study Commission	8	6	2	-----					
Export-Import Bank of Washington	225	225			Subversive Activities Control Board	32	32		-----					
Farm Credit Administration	839	844	5		Tariff Commission	223	222	1	-----					
Federal Aviation Agency	29,529	28,752	777		Tax Court of the United States	150	153		3					
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review	7	7			Tennessee Valley Authority	14,951	14,931	20	-----					
Federal Communications Commission	1,217	1,216	1		Texas Water Study Commission	11	8	3	-----					
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	1,229	1,227	2		Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission	2	2		-----					
Federal Home Loan Bank Board	942	938	4		U.S. Information Agency	2,658	2,669	11	-----					
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	336	338	2		Veterans' Administration	171,189	171,258	69	-----					
Federal Power Commission	802	790	12		Total, excluding Department of Defense	1,197,623	1,194,437	4,372	1,186					
Federal Trade Commission	721	724	3		Net increase, excluding Department of Defense				3,186					
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	75	76	1		Department of Defense:									
General Accounting Office	5,131	5,142	11		Office of the Secretary of Defense	1,659	1,644	15	-----					
General Services Administration	27,915	28,010	95		Department of the Army	348,651	350,396		1,745					
Government Contract Committee	28	26	2		Department of the Navy	323,254	326,506		3,252					
Government Printing Office	6,497	6,473	24		Department of the Air Force	281,307	281,674		367					
Housing and Home Finance Agency	10,764	10,780	16		Total, Department of Defense	954,871	900,220	15	5,364					
Hudson-Champlain Celebration Commission	3	3			Net decrease, Department of Defense			5	349					
Indian Claims Commission	17	17			Grand total, including Department of Defense	2,152,494	2,154,657	4,387	6,550					
Interstate Commerce Commission	2,249	2,236	13		Net decrease, including Department of Defense				2,163					
Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission	8	8			Exclusive of personnel of the Central Intelligence Agency.									
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	8,530	8,446	84		Includes 3 employees of the Federal Facilities Corporation.									
National Capital Housing Authority	299	295	4											
National Capital Planning Commission	31	30	1											
National Gallery of Art	316	318	2											
National Labor Relations Board	1,389	1,373	16											
National Mediation Board	114	118	4											

<sup>1</sup> February figure includes 213 seamen on the rolls of the Maritime Administration.  
<sup>2</sup> Revised on basis of later information.  
<sup>3</sup> February figure includes 1,841 employees of the International Cooperation Administration as compared with 1,841 in January.

<sup>4</sup> Exclusive of personnel of the Central Intelligence Agency.

<sup>5</sup> Includes 3 employees of the Federal Facilities Corporation.

TABLE III.—Federal personnel outside continental United States employed by the executive agencies during February 1959, and comparison with January 1959

Department or agency	February	January	Increase	Decrease	Department or agency	February	January	Increase	Decrease					
Executive departments (except Department of Defense):														
Agriculture	1,213	1,210	3		Independent agencies—Continued									
Commerce	592	601	9		Selective Service System	179	179							
Health, Education, and Welfare	516	523	7		Small Business Administration	25	23	2	-----					
Interior	631	600	22		Smithsonian Institution	16	16		-----					
Justice	360	354	6		U.S. Information Agency	8,079	8,081	2	-----					
Labor	85	97	12		Veterans' Administration	1,178	1,172	6	-----					
Post Office	2,034	1,981	53		Virgin Islands Corporation	1,002	1,055	53	-----					
State	26,578	26,537	41		Total, excluding Department of Defense	59,432	58,381	167	116					
Treasury	889	877	12		Net increase, excluding Department of Defense				51					
Independent agencies:					Department of Defense:									
American Battle Monuments Commission	497	497			Office of the Secretary of Defense	42	43		1					
Atomic Energy Commission	32	33	1		Department of the Army	56,751	56,818		67					
Civil Service Commission	10	9	1		Department of the Navy	32,608	32,506	97	-----					
Farm Credit Administration	10	10			Department of the Air Force	33,902	34,415		513					
Federal Aviation Agency	1,476	1,458	18		Total, Department of Defense	123,298	123,782	97	581					
Federal Communications Commission	14	15	1		Net decrease, Department of Defense			434	-----					
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	2	2			Grand total, including Department of Defense	182,730	183,163	264	697					
General Accounting Office	78	79	1		Net decrease, including Department of Defense			433	-----					
General Services Administration	49	49												
Housing and Home Finance Agency	180	176	4											
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	4	4												
National Labor Relations Board	24	22	2											
Panama Canal	13,679	13,706	27											

<sup>1</sup> Revised on basis of later information.

<sup>2</sup> February figure includes 11,039 employees of the International Cooperation Administration as compared with 10,076 in January. These ICA figures include

employees who are paid from foreign currencies deposited by foreign governments in a trust fund for this purpose. The February figure includes 2,036 of these trust fund employees and the January figure includes 2,036.

1959

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

5263

TABLE IV.—*Industrial employees of the Federal Government inside and outside continental United States employed by the executive agencies during February 1959, and comparison with January 1959*

Department or agency	February	January	Increase	Decrease	Department or agency	February	January	Increase	Decrease
Executive departments (except Department of Defense):					Department of Defense:				
Agriculture.....	3,201	3,047	154	-----	Department of the Army:				
Commerce.....	2,001	2,000	61	-----	Inside continental United States.....	132,675	135,250	-----	2,575
Interior.....	6,855	6,848	9	-----	Outside continental United States.....	110,376	89,500	875	-----
Treasury.....	5,441	5,467	-----	26	Department of the Navy:				
Independent agencies:					Inside continental United States.....	200,581	202,837	-----	2,256
Atomic Energy Commission.....	154	156	-----	2	Outside continental United States.....	5,157	5,187	-----	30
Federal Aviation Agency.....	820	808	12	-----	Department of the Air Force:				
Federal Communications Commission.....	18	18	-----		Inside continental United States.....	158,032	158,287	-----	235
General Services Administration.....	1,247	1,238	9	-----	Outside continental United States.....	3,623	3,719	-----	96
Government Printing Office.....	6,497	6,473	24	-----	Total Department of Defense.....	510,443	514,760	875	5,192
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	8,534	8,450	84	-----	Net decrease, Department of Defense.....			4,317	
Panama Canal.....	6,042	6,064	-----	22	Grand total, including Department of Defense.....	565,362	569,395	1,262	5,205
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	12,152	12,118	34	-----	Net decrease, including Department of Defense.....			4,033	
Virgin Islands Corporation.....	1,002	1,055	-----	53					
Total, excluding Department of Defense.....	54,919	54,635	387	103					
Net increase, excluding Department of Defense.....			284						

<sup>1</sup> Subject to revision.<sup>2</sup> Estimate.TABLE V.—*Foreign nationals working under United States agencies overseas, excluded from tables I through IV of this report, whose services are provided by contractual agreement between the United States and foreign governments, or because of the nature of their work or the source of funds from which they are paid, as of February 1959 and comparison with January 1959*

Country	Total		Army		Navy		Air Force	
	February	January	February	January	February	January	February	January
Belgium.....	12	11					12	11
England.....	4,158	4,171					4,158	4,171
France.....	22,142	22,197	16,777	16,824			5,365	5,373
Germany.....	84,528	84,549	72,405	72,444	56	57	12,067	12,048
Japan.....	72,112	73,378	27,081	28,883	16,033	16,096	28,098	28,449
Korea.....	7,688	7,640	7,088	7,040				
Malta.....	81	82			81	82		
Morocco.....	4,082	4,389	12	23	820	831	3,241	3,535
Netherlands.....	39	41					39	41
Norway.....	25	25					26	25
Spain.....		2						2
Trinidad.....	549	588			549	588		
Total.....	195,416	197,073	124,863	125,764	17,548	17,664	53,005	53,655

## STATEMENT BY SENATOR BYRD OF VIRGINIA

Executive agencies of the Federal Government reported civilian employment in the month of February totaling 2,385,224. This was a net decrease of 2,596 as compared with employment reported in the preceding month of January.

Civilian employment reported by the executive agencies of the Federal Government, by month in fiscal year 1959, which began July 1, 1958, follows:

Month	Employment	Increase	Decrease
July.....	2,373,410	6,306	-----
August.....	2,373,084	624	-----
September.....	2,356,493	-----	17,441
October.....	2,356,482	-----	1,301
November.....	2,354,767	-----	715
December.....	2,351,833	-----	2,034
January.....	2,357,820	-----	14,013
February.....	2,355,224	-----	2,596

Total Federal employment in civilian agencies for the month of February was 1,257,055, an increase of 3,237 as compared with the January total of 1,253,818. Total civilian employment in the military agencies in February was 1,078,169, a decrease of 5,833 as compared with 1,084,002 in January.

Civilian agencies reporting the larger increases were Treasury Department with 2,594, Federal Aviation Agency with 795 and Commerce Department with 417. The increase in Treasury Department was largely seasonal. The largest decrease was reported by Post Office Department with 644.

In the Department of Defense decreases in civilian employment were reported by the Department of the Navy with 3,155, the De-

partment of the Army with 1,812, and the Department of the Air Force with 880.

Inside continental United States civilian employment decreased 2,163 and outside continental United States civilian employment decreased 433. Industrial employment by Federal agencies in February totaled 565,362, a decrease of 4,033.

These figures are from reports certified by the agencies as compiled by the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures.

## FOREIGN NATIONALS

The total of 2,385,224 civilian employees certified to the committee by Federal agencies in their regular monthly personnel reports includes some foreign nationals employed in U.S. Government activities abroad, but in addition to these there were 195,416 foreign nationals working for U.S. military agencies during February who were not counted in the usual personnel reports. The number in January was 197,073. A breakdown of this employment for February follows:

Country	Total	Army	Navy	Air Force
Belgium.....	12	-----	-----	12
England.....	4,158	-----	-----	4,158
France.....	22,142	16,777	-----	5,365
Germany.....	84,528	72,405	56	12,067
Japan.....	72,112	27,081	16,033	28,098
Korea.....	7,688	7,688	-----	-----
Malta.....	81	-----	81	-----
Morocco.....	4,082	12	820	3,241
Netherlands.....	39	-----	39	41
Norway.....	25	-----	25	25
Trinidad.....	549	-----	549	-----
Total.....	195,416	124,863	17,548	53,005

## BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. COTTON (for himself, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. DODD, Mr. GREEN, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. PROUTY, and Mrs. SMITH):

S. 1672. A bill to rescind the action of the President imposing quotas on petroleum and petroleum products; to the Committee on Finance.

(See the remarks of Mr. COTTON when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. BARTLETT (for himself and Mr. GRIENING):

S. 1673. A bill to amend section 201(a)(4) of the Federal Property and Administrative Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 481(a)(4)) with respect to the powers and duties of the Administrator of General Services as to representations in original and appellate judicial proceedings; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. CHAVEZ:

S. 1674. A bill for the relief of Spencer F. Coffey; and

S. 1675. A bill for the relief of Beatrice Chanessian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PASTORE:

S. 1676. A bill for the relief of Arsene Kavoukdjian (Arsene Kavookjian); and

S. 1677. A bill to provide for the incorporation of the National Women's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, organized 1883, 76 years old; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware:

S. 1678. A bill to amend the Mineral Leasing Act for acquired lands to require competitive bidding for leases of deposits of oil and gas not within any known geological structure of a producing oil or gas field; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(See the remarks of Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. JAVITS:

S. 1679. A bill for the relief of Drago Franic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1680. A bill to amend section 106 of the Housing Act of 1949 with respect to the provision of civil defense shelter facilities in urban renewal areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

(See the remarks of Mr. JAVITS when he introduced the last above-mentioned bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MORSE:

S. 1681. A bill to provide an elected mayor, city council, school board, and nonvoting delegate to the House of Representatives for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

(See the remarks of Mr. MORSE when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. HOLLAND:

S. 1682. A bill for the relief of Mitchell W. Freeman, J. V. Cruce and his wife, Evelyn S. Cruce, and Mrs. Monte Pickens; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. McCARTHY:

S. 1683. A bill to amend the Hatch Act to permit all officers and employees of the Government to exercise the full responsibility of citizenship and to take an active part in the political life of the United States; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

S. 1684. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Skogen Woods; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 1685. A bill for the relief of Blyth Ying Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SYMINGTON (for himself and Mr. HUMPHREY):

S. 1686. A bill to provide for the public welfare by authorizing and directing the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to initiate a food certificate program for the benefit of low income and unemployed persons; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(See the remarks of Mr. SYMINGTON when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. DOUGLAS:

S. 1687. A bill for the relief of Rachel Ann Proctor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BEALL:

S. 1688. A bill to authorize the American Society of International Law to use certain real estate in the District of Columbia as the national headquarters of such society; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MUNDT (for himself and Mr. DOUGLAS):

S. 1689. A bill to create the Freedom Commission for the development of the science of counteraction to the world Communist conspiracy and for the training and development of leaders in a total political war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. MUNDT when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MUNDT (for himself and Mr. Case of South Dakota):

S. 1690. A bill to amend the act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1778, Public Law 85-928) concerning payment of debts out of compensation for trust land on the lower Brule Sioux Reservation taken by the United States;

S. 1691. A bill to amend the act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1766, Public Law 85-916) concerning payment of debts out of compensation for trust land on the Crow Creek Sioux Reservation taken by the United States; and

S. 1692. A bill to amend the act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1762, Public Law 85-915) concerning payment of debts out of compensation for trust land on the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation taken by the United States; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CARROLL:

S. 1693. A bill for the relief of William D. Warren; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HILL (for himself and Mr. YARBOROUGH):

S. 1694. A bill to extend the existing authority to provide hospital and medical care for veterans who are U.S. citizens temporarily residing abroad to include those with peacetime service-incurred disabilities; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. MACNUSON:

S. 1695. A bill for the relief of Lovro Mataya; and

S. 1696. A bill for the relief of Wong Sue Chee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. AIKEN):

S. 1697. A bill to amend the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(See the remarks of Mr. KENNEDY when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MUNDT:

S. 1698. A bill for the relief of Theklopi Vonofacidow; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Mr. HENNINGS, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, reported an original concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 22) to print additional copies of certain hearings on transportation problems in Maryland, Virginia, and the Washington metropolitan area, which was placed on the calendar.

(See the above concurrent resolution printed in full where it appears under the heading "Reports of committees.")

#### RESOLUTIONS

Mr. MANSFIELD (for himself, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. McNAMARA, Mr. Moss, and Mr. CHAVEZ) submitted a resolution (S. Res. 101) opposing the release at the present time of any part of any Government inventory of copper, which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(See the above resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. MANSFIELD, which appears under a separate heading.)

Mr. NEUBERGER (for himself, Mr. CARROLL, and Mr. DOUGLAS) submitted a resolution (S. Res. 102) directing the Committee on Rules and Administration to report a pay and classification system for employees of Senators, which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(See the above resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. NEUBERGER, which appears under a separate heading.)

Mr. HUMPHREY (for himself, Mr. JAVITS, and Mr. NEUBERGER) submitted a resolution (S. Res. 103) favoring the recognition of April 15 of each year as Africa Freedom Day, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the above resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. HUMPHREY, which appears under a separate heading.)

Mr. HENNINGS, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 104) to pay a gratuity to Mary Cunningham, which was placed on the calendar.

(See above resolution printed in full where it appears under the heading "Reports of Committees.")

#### RESCISSION OF QUOTAS ON OIL IMPORTS

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, a Presidential proclamation, issued March 10, has clamped tight restrictions on imports of crude oil and its principal products into the United States. The President's order can only have the most damaging consequences for the consumers and the industries of New Hampshire, New England, and most of the eastern seaboard.

The New England Senators, individually and collectively, had urged the President not to take this action. We warned him that such restrictions would adversely affect New England's industrial growth, its competitive economic position, and the welfare of its citizens. My own appeal against the mandatory import cutbacks called attention to the fact that it could result in shortages, or price increases which would have far-reaching effects.

Some of our worst fears were confirmed recently during the Easter recess of the Congress, when the specific quotas on residual oil imports were announced. The quota was set at 347,311 barrels a day for the next 3 months. This is a cutback of more than 27 percent when compared to average daily imports of 476,000 barrels in 1957 and 1958.

A reduction of this magnitude will almost inevitably have the most serious results, especially for New England and the east coast, which uses 50 percent of the residual oil consumed in the Nation. Those of us who were gravely concerned about the impact of a possible 10- or 15-percent cutback are now being hit by a 27-percent slash in these vital imports.

The adverse effects of the President's proclamation were spelled out to the Senate by the senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] in clear and unmistakable terms. They are worth reemphasizing.

The restrictions on oil imports are:

First. Discriminatory to a populous region of the United States which has no natural fuel supplies.

Second. A major contribution to inflation.

Third. Conducive to unemployment.

Fourth. Harmful to our good relations with other oil producing countries.

Furthermore, the quotas:

First. Will place U.S. industry at a further competitive disadvantage in the world markets.

Second. Will weaken our national security.